Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1824. [NO. 33.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN Sarmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north eas side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shel creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in ferior, in qual ty, to any in the state, being a luxu riantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the pro duction of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quality, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of becoming lands of immense value, by industry and good hus bandry, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnish ing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West Indis markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, the nearest which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other place, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and Labor, and a facient to it, there are three of our valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good picks and scantling, &c. from timber got on this land.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

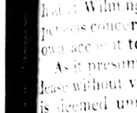
I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in the possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 150,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

December 12. 18*

Lands for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 1500 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Camden and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 500 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for corn, cotton, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—25tf

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-house square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 8, 1823. } 10tt

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.—25 f

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C

COACHES AND GIGS.

BELOW STEDMAN'S BRICK RANGE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces, that he has established himself permanently in the town of Fayetteville, with the view of pursuing the *Coach, Barouche, Charioteer, Sulky, Gig, Harness, Saddle, Bridle and Trunk Making Business*, in all their varieties.

His knowledge and skill in the Coach and Gig making department, have been acquired in one of the first factories in the northern cities; and having all the various branches filled with ability, but more particularly that of Ornamental Coach and Gig Painting, as he has recently employed a very superior and finished workman, from the city of New-York, he assures the public, that his work will be finished in a style at once tasteful and elegant; and no pains will be spared to render his work, as respects the quality, if not superior to all, at least equal to any similar establishment in the state.

☞Orders forwarded by mail or private conveyance, will meet with particular attention.

***A choice selection of COACH MAKING MATERIALS will be constantly kept on hand, and will be sold at a small advance.

JACOB ALLEN.

December 18. 1823.—29tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.	
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.	
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.	
Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.	
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra	$8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYRE.
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

H. Gorham & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING, NEAR THE STATE-HOUSE,
A handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Recently purchased at New-York Auction;

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Common fine to superfine blue, black, brown, drab, olive and mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; red, white & yellow Flannels; Sattinetts; blue plains, point blankets; crimson, scarlet and drab, bordered & plain Cassimere Shawls; Cassimere Points and Scarfs; plain, black, and assorted figured Bombazetts; Calicoes, assorted; Valencia Vesting; Steam Loom Shirting; 9-8 and 6-4 Cambric; Mulls; Jubilee Cords; 6-4 Book Muslin; Irish Linen; Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands; Caroline Robe Dresses; white Jaconet Cravats; 4-4 to 8-4 Cotton Shawls; Handkerchiefs, of different descriptions; black French Crape; Chappa Romalls; Suspenders; Men's Beaver Gloves; Women's black Worsted Hose; Negro Stockings; Men's mixed half Hose; black Silk Florentine; Plaid Canton Hkfs. and Satin figured do.; Combs, &c. Together with a handsome assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, such as 3-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting; Plaids; Bed Tick, Cotton Yarn, &c. which they offer for sale, by the piece or package, at unprecedented low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Dec. 25.—4t33.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto Bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24. 1823.—30tf

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

For Sale,

20 hhds. Sugar
13 chests Imperial and Hyson Tea
50 pieces superior Cotton Bagging
38 coils Rope
20 bags Shot
30 bags Coffee
15 bbls. prime Sugar.

WANTED,

United States' Bank Stock, South Carolina and Georgia Notes,

BILLS on New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and United States' Bank Notes, for sale, in sums to suit purchasers. O. P. STARK.

December 20. 1823.—3t32. *Hay street.*

For Sale,

Forty bags of Coffee
Two hhds. brown Sugar
Seventy kegs white Lead, ground in oil
Ten tons bar Iron
Fifty pieces 42 inch Cotton Bagging
Ten coils Rope—Bagging and Seine Twine
Ten pieces Osnaburgs
Six quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
Three half pipes Teneriffe do.
Two qr. casks Madeira do.
One pipe French Brandy
Two casks London Porter
Twenty boxes, one doz. each, Northern Cider
Twenty hhds. retailing Molasses
Two barrels Tanner's Oil
Thirty barrels Mackarel
Six barrels green Copperas
Twelve kegs cut Nails
One hundred and fifty empty Bags
One ton Chalk
Six bags of Pepper
Twenty bags of Shot
Five pieces of Carpeting. Also, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE.

December 24 1823.—4t33.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec 17, 1823.—2 eptf

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30 ——22*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Apple Trees.

WANTED to purchase, 150 Hughes' Crab Apple grafted Trees, and 50 grafted Horse Apple do: the trees to be delivered on board the Steam Boat or in Wilmington. Apply to Jno. McRae, Fayetteville.

Nov. 12, 1823.—24*

Yadkin Navigation Company

WHEREAS the stock subscribed to this Company, having from time to time been declared due, and payment required to be made to the Treasurer, or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers:—NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all or any part of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th instalments remains unpaid, that payment is required to be made before the 15th day of January, 1824, to William Johnson, Esq. of Sneedsborough, Anson county, or to Alexander Nesbitt, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers, on which all or any part of the above instalments remains unpaid, will on that day be sold at auction, at the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury, North Carolina.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

December 1, 1823.—6t34

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions

November 20, 1823.——25*

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known Establishment, situated on the North East Corner of the Public Square, and recently occupied by Mr. W. F. Smith as a House of Entertainment, where nothing in his power shall be wanting to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. His stables are well supplied with the best of provender, and attended by faithful servants. E. LOVE.

Wadesborough, Anson County, 19th December, 1823. } 4t33.

Hillsborough Academy.

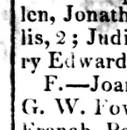
FOR the very extensive patronage with which this school has been favored, the subscriber is sincerely grateful. He will still continue to labor faithfully in the instruction of those who may be committed to his care.

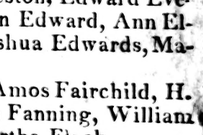
The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in January. JOHN ROGERS, *Principal.*

4t34

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.





THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st January, 1824 which will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters, if not taken out before the 1st of April.

A.—John Atkins, John Averit, Malachi Adams.

B.—Duncan Buie, 2; Norman Barnes, 3; Barnum Beach, Sampson Boon, Chas. P. Baldwin, 2; John Baldwin, William Barry, Susannah Branch, Paul Belando, Nancy Bennett, Jane Bane, William Berry, Mr. Bunce, Philip Barlow, Malcom Blue, Step. Barnes, Jonathan Bateman.

C.—Arch'd, Colquhoun, Ralph Cook, Nancy Collins, Balaam Campbell, 2; Angus Cameron, George Campbell, John Cameron, Mary Campbell, Margaret Clarke, Alexander Cameron, John W. Cameron, John Carroll, John Clarke, John Cook, Duncan Colquhoun, James Christian, Alexander Campbell, Elizabeth Cornet.

D.—John Douglas, Cyrus Dearbon, R. Dickson, James Denton, Isaac Daniel.

E.—Stephen W. Eggleston, Edward Evelen, Jonathan Evans, Ann Edward, Ann Ellis, 2; Judith Everitt, Joshua Edwards, Mary Edwards, 2.

F.—Joannah Fennel, Amos Fairchild, H. G. W. Fowler, William Fanning, William French, Peter Field, Martha Flack.

G.—Dav. Galbreath, Capt. D. Gillis, Ann Grant, Roderick Gillis, Nathaniel S. Graham, Robert Goodwin, Thomas Geddie, Wm. Gilliam, West Goodrich, Jesse Gully.

H.—Philemon Hodges, Frances Hawley, Bryant Hotchkiss, Jas. Hadley, Ann Hooper, William Hodges, Louis Hatton, John Herring, Hickman & M'Kenna, Eliza Henderson, Eliza Holliday, John Hunter, Susannah Hall, Polly Howell, Arch. Holmes.

J.—Jno. Jackson, Dugald Johnson, Enoch Jarrot, Daniel Johnson, Jas. Johnson, Isaac Jessup, John Jones, John M. Johnson, Winney Johnson, Mary Ivy, Mary Johnson Ebenezar S. Jones, James Jourdan.

K.—Isabella Kennedy, Henry I. King, Harry C. King, Angus Kelly.

L.—Sumner Leonard, Mathew Lary, Mons. Laisney, Jeremiah Lawrence, Gaius Leonad, Sarah Locke, Frederick Lane.

M.—Morris Moore, Neill Monroe, 2; Kenneth Murchison, John Morrison, Effy Monroe, Daniel Munroe, Sam'l. Millikin, Louis Marsh, 2; Julia Maxwell, William Moore, 2; Sherod Magee, Jesse Manier, Daniel Martin.—*Mc.*—Archibald M'Nair, Daniel M'Donald, Daniel M'Lean, Charles M'Alester, Thomas M'Millan, Catharine M'Quaig, Capt. John M'Kinnon, Jas. McMillan, Sen'r. Nichol M'Intyre, Colin McLauchlin, Isabella M'Neill, John M'Kinnon, 2; John M'Donald, 2; Daniel M'Neill, Colin M'Pherson, John M'Daniel, Archibald M'Iver, Thomas M'Cormick, Daniel M'Intosh, Alex'r. M'Leod, Dugald M'Dugald, Alex. M'Alester, Jr. John M'Lean, Alexander M'Donald, John M'Rackan, John M'Alester, Daniel M'Corachar, Neill M'Neill.

N.—Precilia Nelson, Joseph Nelson, Jno. Newberry.

P.—John Pettyford, 2; Sydney Porter, Dr. John Patterson, Mathew Powers, Ann Pearce, Thomas Pearce, Danl. Page, Jesse Parker, Abraham Parker,

R.—Reuben Robins, William Russel, Jr. James Russ, John Rosson, Benj. Revels.

S.—Eliza Steel, Frederick T. Stanly, 2; David Shepherd, Dav. D. Salmon, Gilbert Shaw, John Stuart, Andrew Sinclair, Sheriff of Moore, Will. Sweatt, Phoebe Sampson, Robert Smith, James Stevens, Neill Shaw, Sterling J. Sexton, Morris Smith, 2; David Smith, Archibald Shaw, John Smith, George Stuart, Rebecca Sweatt.

T.—Wm. G. Talbot, Rev. Dav. Thames, Elkanah Talbot, John Thompson, Col. Jno. Thames, 2; William Thaggard, Benj. H. Talbot, 2; Daniel Turner, 2; Wm. Tucker, Jeremiah Tindell.

V.—George O. Van Amringe.

W.—James Wilkinson, 2; John Weisacre, Mary Wilson, Mary Wright, William L. Walker, John Wilson, Charlotte Warden, Claiborn Wiggins, Isaac Williams, Elisha Wise, Allen Winne, 3.——230.

3t34 JOHN M'RAE, *P. M.*

Blank Deeds for sale, at this Office.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Condition and Prospects of the Greeks.

The following correspondence forms a part of the Documents transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives, in pursuance of a call upon him for information touching the Condition and Psospects of the Greeks.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Rush, our Minister in London, to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, dated

"LONDON, FEB. 24, 1823.

"I received, the day before yesterday, a paper, of which a copy is enclosed, addressed to you, by Andreas Luriottis, an agent or deputy from Corinth, on behalf of the cause of the Greeks.

It will be perceived that, after describing the general nature of the revolution now going on in Greece, the object of the paper is, to solicit aid of the United States, and the establishment of diplomatic connexions with them.

This gentleman, who has recently arrived in London, brought me a letter of introduction from General D arbon, at Lisbon, and I received him in a manner due to the interesting character which he bears. I assured him that the fortunes of his country were dear to the people of the United States, who, cherishing the freedom which they themselves inherited and enjoyed, looked with the warmest sympathy upon the struggle of the Greeks for their national liberties; and that the government of the United States participated in this feeling. Of the latter, I consid red the late mention of the subject by the President, in his message to Congress, at the opening of the session, as the authe tic proof.

To the inquiries of Mr. Luriottis, whether my government would open political or diplomatic relations with his, at the present day, I replied, that this formed a point on which I was wholly uninformed, and could not undertake to give my opinion. That it involved considerations of expediency, as applicable to the United States, as well as of advantage, or otherwise, as applicable to the Greek cause itself, that would be maturely weighed at Washington, before any decision could be pronounced. All that I could say, was, to reiterate the assurance of the friendly interest that was felt amongst us, for the success of the cause in which his country was embarked; and I adverted to the part which my government had acted, in relation to the South American struggle—a part so much in advance of that of any other government—as a sure indication that it could feel no backwardness in welcoming, when the proper day arrived, the new born freedom of Greece, into the family of nati as. In the end, I informed him, that I would gladly become the organ of transmitting to my government whatever distinctive overtures or communications he might determine to make to it—a request which, in the course of our conversation, he had himself made of me. These overtures he has set forth in the paper enclosed.

Mr. Luriottis dwelt with confidence upon the advances which his country has made in the career of her independence—advances the more solid and encouraging, as they have been won amidst formidable difficulties, by the mere unassisted efforts of her own valor and constancy. Since the capture of Napoli de Romania, the strongest fortress which the Turks had in the Morea, he seemed to consider that the cause of independence was placed u on a sure basis. The Greeks, since this event, have removed their seat of government from Corinth, where it was fixed at first, to Napoli."

Andreas Luriottis, Envoy of the Provisional Government of Greece, to the Hon. John Q. Adams, Secretary of State to the United States of America.

SIR: I feel no slight emotion, while, in behalf of Greece, my country, struggling for independence and liberty, I address myself to the United States of America.

The independence for which we combat, you have achieved. The liberty to which we look, with anxious solicitude, you have obtained, and consolidated in peace and in glory.

Yet Greece, Old Greece, the seat of early civilization and freedom, stretches out her hands, imploringly, to a land which sprung into being, (as it were,) ages after her own lustre had been extinguished; and ventures to hope, that the youngest and most vigorous sons of liberty will regard, with no common sympathy, the efforts of the descendants of the heir and the elder born, whose precepts and whose example have served—though insufficient hitherto, for our complete regeneration—to regenerate half a world.

I know, sir, that the sympathies of the generous people of the United States have been extensively directed towards us; and, since I have reached this country, an interview with their Minister, Mr. Rush, has served to convince me, more strongly, how great their claim is on our gratitude and our affection. May I hope that some means may be found to communicate these our feelings, of which I am so proud to be the organ? We will still venture to rely on their friendship; we would look to their individual, if not to their national co-operation. Every, the slightest assistance, under present circumstances, will aid the progress of the great work of liberty; and if, standing, as we have stood, alone and unsupported, with every thing opposed to us, and nothing to encourage us but patriotism, enthusiasm, and sometimes, even despair: if thus we have gone forward, liberating our provinces, one after another, and subduing every force which has been directed against us, what may we not do with the assistance for which we venture to appeal to the generous and the free?

Precipitated, by circumstances, into that struggle for independence which, ever since the domination of our cruel and reckless tyrants, had never ceased to be the object of our vows and prayers, we have, by the blessing of God, freed a considerable part of Greece from the ruthless invaders. The Peloponnessus, Etolia, Carminia, Attica, Phocida, Bœotia, and the islands of Archipelago and Candia, are nearly free. The armies and the fleet which have been sent against us have been subdued by the valor of our troops and our marine. Meanwhile, we have organized a government, founded upon popular suffrages; and you will probably have seen how closely our organic law assimilates to that constitution under which your nation so happily and so securely lives.

I have been sent hither by the government of Greece, to obtain assistance in our determined enterprise, on which we, like you, have staked our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor; and I believe my journey has not been wholly without success. I should have been wanting to my duty, had I not addressed you, supplicating the earliest display of your amicable purposes; entreating that diplomatic relations may be established between us; communicating the most earnest desire of my government, that we may be allowed to call you allies as well as friends; and stating that we shall rejoice to enter upon discussions which may lead to immediate and advantageous treaties, and to receive as to expedite diplomatic agents without delay. Both at Madrid and at Lisbon, I have been received with great kindness by the American representative, and am pleased to record the expression of my gratitude.

Though fortunately you are so far removed, and raised so much above the narrow politics of Europe, as to be little influenced by the vicissitudes, I venture to believe that Mr. Rush will explain to you the changes which have taken place, and are still in action around us, in our favor; and I conclude, rejoicing in the hope that North America and Greece may be united in the bonds of long-enduring and unbroken concord: and have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient humble servant,

AND LURIOTTIS.

London, Feb. 20, 1823.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush.

Department of State,
Washington, 18th August, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, an answer to the letter from Mr. Luriottis, the agent of the Greeks, addressed to me, and a copy of which was transmitted with your despatch, No. 295.

If, upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Luriottis should still be in London, it will be desirable that you should deliver it to him, in person, accompanied with such remarks and explanations as may satisfy him, and those whom he represents, that in declining the proposal of giving active aid to the cause of Grecian emancipatio , the Executive government of the United States has been governed, not by its inclinations, or a sentiment of indifference to the cause, but, by its constitutional duties, clear and unequivocal.

The United States could give assistance to the Greeks only by the application of some portion of their public force, or of their public revenue, in their favor, and it would constitute them in a state of war with the Ottoman Porte, and perhaps with all the Barbary powers. To make this disposal either of force or of treasure, you are aware, is, by our Constitution, not within the competency of the Executive. It could be determined only by an act of Congress, which would assuredly not be adopted, should it even be recommended by the Executive.

The policy of the United States, with reference to foreign nat ons, has always been founded upon the moral principle of natural law—*Peace* with all mankind. From whatever cause war between other nations, whether foreign or domestic, has arisen, the unvarying law of the United States has been, *peace* with both belligerents. From the first war of the Fren h Revolution, to the recent invasion of Spain, there has been a succession of wars, national and civil, in almost every one of which, *one* of the parties was contending for liberty, or independence. To the first Revolutionary war, a strong impulse of feeling urged the people of the United States to take side with the party which, at its commencement, was *contending*, apparently, at least, for both. Had the policy of the United States not been essentially pacific, a stronger case to claim their interference could scarcely have been presented. They, nevertheless, declared themselves neutral, and the principle, then deliberately settled, has been invariably adhered to ever since.

With regard to the recognition of sovereign states, and the establishment with them of a diplomatic intercourse, the experience of the last thirty years has served also to ascertain the limits proper for the application of principles, in which every nation must exercise some latitude of discretion. Precluded, by their neutral position, from interfering in the question of right, the United States have recognized the *fact* of foreign sovereignty, only when it was undisputed, or disputed without any rational prospect of success. In this manner, the successive changes of government in many of the European states, and the revolutionary governments of South America, have been acknowledged. The condition of the Greeks is not yet such as will admit of the recognition upon these principles.

Yet, as we cherish the most friendly feelings towards them, and are sincerely disposed to render them any service, which may be compatible with our neutrality, it will give us pleasure to learn, from time to time, the actual state of their cause, political and military. Should Mr. Luriottis be enabled and disposed to furnish this information, it may always be communicated through you, and will be received with satisfaction here. The public accounts from that quarter have been, of late, very scanty, and we shall be glad to obtain any authentic particulars which may come to your knowledge, from this, or through any other channel.

I am, with great respect, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

RICHARD RUSH,
Envoy, &c. at London.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Luriottis.

Department of State,
Washington, 18th August, 1823.

SIR: A copy of the letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 20th of February last, has been transmitted to me by the minister of the United States at London, and has received the deliberate consideration of the President of the United States.

The sentiments with which he has witnessed the struggles of your countrymen for their national emancipation and independence, had been made manifest to the world in a public message to the Congress of the United States. They are cordially felt by the people of this Union; who, sympathising with the cause of freedom and independence, wherever its standard is unfurled, behold with peculiar interest the display of Grecian energy in defence of Grecian liberties, and the association of heroic exertions, at the present time, with the proudest glories of former ages, in the land of Epaminondes and of Philopœmon.

But, while cheering with their best wishes the cause of the Greeks, the United States are forbidden, by the duties of their situation, from taking part in the war, to which their relation is that of neutrality. At peace themselves with all the world, their established policy, and the obligations of the laws of nations, preclude them from becoming voluntary auxiliaries to a cause which would involve them in *war*.

If, in the progress of events, the Greeks should be enabled to establish and organize themselves as an independent nation, the United States will be among the first to welcome them, in that capacity, within the general family; to establish diplomatic and commerci l relations with them, suited to the mutual interests of the two countries, and to recognize, with special satisfaction, their constituted state in the character of a sister republic.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

ANDREAS LURIOTTIS,
Envoy of the Provisional Government of the Greeks London.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

SENATE

MONDAY, JAN. 5.—Agreeably to notice given, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, asked, and obtained leave, to introduce a bill, better to secure the accountability of public officers; which was read twice, and referred to the committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. it was *Resolved*, That the committee on Roads and Canals, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President, to cause a survey to be made by some duly qualified officer, or officers, of the Engineer or Topographical Corps, of the best route for opening a navigable communication between Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable Bay—and to report, on the practicability of constructing a canal through the isthmus, which separates the said Bays, of sufficient depth and size to admit vessels of war to pass the same. On the obstacles thereto, and the estimated expence thereof, and on the benefits that would result to the public interests in time of war, and to the domestic, or coasting trade of the United States in time of peace, from the construction of such a canal, which, after the completion of the Chesapeake, and Delaware, and Raritan canals, would extend an inland water communication from Albermarle sound to Massachusetts Bay, passing, in its progress, through the borders, of ten of the Atlantic states.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to report to the Senate, by the 1st day of February next, all such laws as will expire before the second week in the next session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to report to the Senate, in the first week of each session, all such laws as will expire before the second week in the next succeeding session.

Mr. Lowrie presented the memorial of sundry citizens in Philadelphia, praying for the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Gen. Jackson presented the memorial of Josiah Watson and wife, the aged parents of Lieut. W. H. Watson, late of the navy, who was killed by the pirates. The memorialists state that they are aged and infirm, and from misfortunes have been reduced to poverty—that their late deceased son was the only prop and support of their declining years, and part of his pay their only support—that, by his death, they a e reduced to want, and they throw themselves upon the humanity of that country, in whose service their son died—and pray to be provided for in the same manner that other parents have been, whose sons have died in the service of the navy of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.—Mr. Barbour offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, (if, in his opinion, it can be done without injury to the public interest,) such information as will shew the state of the relations between Spain and the United States, from the ratification of the Florida Treaty up to the present time; and the effect produced on those relations by the United States having established diplomatic intercourse with the independent governments of South and North America.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.—Mr. Van Buren from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolutions of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, directing the Secretary of State to report to the Senate the laws which will expire before the second week of the next session of Congress, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be added to the standing committee, consisting of five members each, directed to be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report, by bill or otherwise, the following:

A Committee of Revision, whose special duty it shall be to report to the Senate before the 1st day of March next, all such laws as expire before the close of the next session of Congress, and to make a similar report on or before the 1st day of January in each year.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.—On motion of Mr. Cocke, the communication from the President in answer to the resolution calling for the contract for arms, was referred to a Select Committee.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.—Mr. M'Lane, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, entitled, An act authorising the Commisioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase 7 per cent. stock of the United States, for the year 1824—which was read a first and second time, and committed.

Mr. M'Lane, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorise the creation of stock to an amount not exceeding 5 millions of dollars, to provide for the awards of the Commissioners under the treaty of Spain, dated February 22, 1819, which was also read a first and second time, and committed.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 2.

By the packet ship Stephania, we have our Paris files to the 20th November inclusive—and by the ship Union, from Liverpool, unfortunately ashore on Long-Island, we have London papers of the same date. The most important and agreeable intelligence by those arrivals is the certainty of the continued and increasing success of the Greeks, of which some cheering details will be found in our columns.

GREECE.

CALAMATA, OCT. 12.

(Extract from a private letter.)

Advices from Hydra mentioned that the Greek fleet commanded by Admiral Miaoule, led on in three divisions, attacked, about the latter part of September, that of the Turks, a little above Mytelene. The engagement lasted for more than four hours; the Greeks, by means of their fire-ships, burnt four large Turkish vessels; the others were either sunk or stranded on the coast of Asia, and two captured frigates were brought into the port of Patras. The remainder of the Turkish fleet sought refuge in the port of Olivero.

IONIAN ISLES.

ZANTE, OCT. 2.

The army of the Pacha of Scoura, in which the Porte had reposed its principal reliance, had passed on the 15th Aug. the mountains of Agrapa, on its way into Etolia. In the hope that this army would suffice for the subjugation of this province, its commander in chief, Mustapha Pacha, had marched with a considerable part of his troops in the west of Thessaly, designing to suppress the insurrections which had just broken out in Arpropotune and in the neighboring provinces. Contrary to all these expectations, his army was completely defeated on the 20th Aug. before Carpenise, at the very moment it was about to march for Missolonghi, in Etolia; it was even pursued and hurried in a strong position to which the Turks had fled for refuge.

Being promptly notified of the check which his army had sustained, and of its critical situation, Mustapha Pacha collected in haste all his disposable forces, and marched to the relief of his countrymen. After having effected a junction with his army, the Pacha, at the head of all his troops, on the 6th, advanced to dispute the defile of Missolonghi with the Grecian commander, Contoyanne. This General with his brave corps opposed him with such a vigorous resistance, that after a conflict of three hours duration, the Ottoman chief was forced to take up his former position, leaving the field of battle strewed with the dead bodies of his soldiers. General Contoyanne in this defence, evinced the greatest skill and courage.

The 8th of Sept. Mustapha Pacha advanced towards the second defile defended by a body of Suliotes, less numerous than that of Contoyanne.—Notwithstanding the firm resistance which this corps opposed, and the carnage they made of them, the Suliotes returned repeatedly to the charge with redoubled fury. After a terrible contest of three hours, they were about to gain a part of the entrenchment, when by unexpected good fortune, Commandant Londos arrived to the succor of the Suliotes with a Peliponessian corps which he hastened forward by forced marches. These fresh troops were not long in the field before they overthrew those of the enemy, who had taken possession of the entrenchments. Thus repulsed, the Scodrians made another attempt, precipitating themselves with renewed ardour into the midst of the destructive fire of the Grecian cannon; then the carnage became more dreadful than before, the mutilated musselmen took to flight, and regained their old position.

In the two attacks of the 6th and 8th Sept. the Scodrians lost 2000 men dead on the field. The loss of the Greeks, who defended themselves with great advantage behind their entrenchments, only amounted to 76; among this number are three of the most distinguished of their officers, viz: Contoyanne, nephew of the commander in chief, Zygouris Zavellas, brother of the famous Photos Zavellos, and Dimos, brother of Vasilica, wife of Ali Pacha. Among the pr... ers the Greeks found several Albanian C... tholics, of the race of Mirdites. After ... ing declared to them that the Greeks ... desirous to remain in peace with all C... tians, and that they only waged war a... the enemies of christianity, they ... them at Missolonghy for their country.

After the combat of the 8th Sept. the S... drians retired into their positions, a... mained until the beginning of October in ... tal inaction.

Desiring to profit by their inactivity ... Greeks dispatched a large portion of ... forces against Omer Vrione, who ... camped with 4000 men at Lepenus, ... tention of advancing to annoy their ... for the purpose of favouring the inc... the Scodrians. The troops thus ex... attacked and defeated Omer ... they forced to retrogade: but M... Pacha taking advantage of the mom... tempted a third time the defile on the ... Etoila; and finding the passages ... fended, on account of the small num... soldiers that had been left to defend ... he succeeded in forcing the defile ... ing lost an immense number of his ... He is now in full march towards M... ghy; but this place is defended by 50 ... of cannon. Last year when Omar-V... attacked it with 12,000 men, it had ... plan of fortifications, while on the ... at this day it is very well fortified.

The citadel of Acrocorinth surrende... the Greeks in October; its garrison is ... transferred to the coast of Asia Minor. ... ron is at this moment capitulating. The ... tress of Rethymou, in the island of C... surrendered in the early part of Septem... A Hydriot squadron is expected shor... arrive in the gulph of Patras.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

BOSTON, JAN. 2.—By Capt. Girdler, f... Rio de Janeiro, we learn that serious ... had occurred there. The Cortes were in ... sion Nov. 11th; and during an interesting ... bate on the liberty of the Press and of ... science, which was first moved by Sig... Bonefacio, the Emperor ordered out ... troops, surrounded the chamber of the C... tes, dissolved that body, seized Signor B... facio and four other Deputies, and comm... ted them to prison.

By the brig Wethered, from Rio, ... lowing account of affairs there has been ... ceived:

Some events had transpired in the G... ernment of the new empire which seem... shew the Brazilians had rather over-r... the privileges and freedom supposed to ... been secured to them. Great animosi... and jealousies existed, and although ... party were drawn, the principal contests ... between the old (or European) Portugue... and the Brazilians, who appear to entert... the most bitter feelings towards each ot... er.

Both parties supposed themselves po... sessed of the Emperor's entire confide... and affection, and while each was zealo... manœuvering to bring about his declarat... in its favour, studiously avoided it, but ... the same time was evidently employed in ... taching the military to his views, who, in ... capital and neighbourhood, are principa... of the former party.

The Cortes or Legislative Assembly, w... digesting and debating the new Consti... tion, consisting of 270 articles, some ... which had passed. In the debates several ... the Deputies belonging to the liberal par... had expressed their sentiments in a most ... bold and independent language.

The liberty of the Press began to sh... itself by the freedom of remarks in half a ... dozen papers issued daily. Some attacks ... had been made upon the Ministers, and ... hint and inuendoes thrown out that in... the government. When the Emperor ... seems, to have the appearance of a des... submit every thing to the opinion of ... Cortes, sent a message (10th Nov.) requ... ing their opinion respecting the right ... propriety of these things, which was ... ed without answer, with a demand in ... first place to be told for what reasons ... troops had been assembled in the streets ... had been done the evening preceding) and ... placed at the very entrance of the house ... their deliberations. No reply to this de... mand was made till the morning of the 12th, ... when, after the deputies had assembled as ... usual, a corps of artillery was marched into ... the city and placed about the House; and ... while the cannon were manned and the ... matches blazing, to enforce compliance if ... necessary, the Cortes was dissolved in the ... name of the Emperor, to meet or act no more ... from that moment. They dispersed imme... diately, but every one did not go his home ... without fear and trembling.

Of those who had been the most bold in ... asserting the liberty of speech and the press, ... a toleration of religion and the rights of ... Brazilians as a free and independent people, ... seventeen were proscribed, among whom ... were Don Jose Bonefacio, formerly prime ... minister, and his two brothers, who, with ... two others, were arrested before they left ... the house, and sent to prison; soon after this ... the Emperor appeared on horseback, es... corted by a few officers, and followed through ... the streets by some of his loving subjects, ... whose appearance was certainly none of the ... most respectable.

The Empire of Brazil may last a while ... longer, but Don Pedro the First, has no ... longer the hearts of any of his native sub... jects. There are many of them, undoubtedly, who would co-operate with the other ... party; with a view the more speedily to ... bring about a re-union with the mother ... country, as being a condition, preferable to ... any independent government they can es... tablish and maintain. Indeed, this was an ... event already talked of as probable to take ... place soon. It was believed that the Empe... ror's entire desire was to see this effected, ... and it was said a ship was to be despatched ... immediately for Portugal, with the news;

nd probably to make overtures. It was lso reported that Lord Cochrane, in dis- ust, has sent in his resignation of the com- mand of the Naval Forces, and that the numerous Portuguese ships, made prizes r him, would probably be restored; but his was afterwards contradicted.

The windows were crowded by Brazilian eauties, of all degrees and complexions, nd whose loyalty was displayed by the aving of a thousand white handkerchiefs, nd their reiterated cries of *Viva! Viva!* His Majesty published a decree, in which he promised his subjects that he would himself give them a constitution, and hinted that it should be a better one than that which the Cortes had *half manufactured* for them. In the evening the city was partially illuminated, and there were some other manifestations of rejoicing, but it was far from being general.—In short, this event is looked upon as a complete triumph of the Portuguese over the Brazilian party.

Palladium.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1824.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a member of the Legislature, residing in one of the upper counties, to his friend in this place:

"In reference to the internal improvements of our state, the ill success hitherto of the several navigation companies, had produced very unfavorable impressions throughout the state as to the practicability of effecting any substantial improvements in our rivers. But the last session evidently evinced a disposition highly magnanimous and liberal, going at least to show, that the legislature had not lost sight of the interests of the state at large. If your Cape Fear Navigation Company would accede to the terms held out by the last act of Assembly, great things would be done for your river. Fayetteville certainly has much at stake, in endeavoring to foster the kind feelings which the Legislature entertains towards her country—the back country too, is equally interested in the prosperity of your trade; but it is for you to hold forth every inducement in your power, and look to future benefits. You are not aware of the immense advantages you would and must derive from the participation of that portion of the trade of North-Carolina which is now directed to Petersburg. The appropriation at the last session surpassed any thing the warmest friends to you had entertained, for liberality; now have only to show that the improvements of your river are practicable, and a willingness on your part to aid in effecting them."

Presidential Nomination....Gen. JACKSON has been nominated by the Legislature of Alabama, as a fit person for the office of President of the United States. In the House of Representatives the vote was 39 to 18; in the Senate, 12 to 7.

Mr. Crawford's supporters, until within a short time, have pretended to believe that Mr. Calhoun was not a candidate,—that he was only playing into the hands of another: being compelled to abandon this ground, they now admit that he is a candidate, but declare, that the idea of his succeeding is preposterous,—that there is no probability of his receiving more than the vote of his own state. If what these gentlemen say be true, they are certainly giving themselves a vast deal of trouble to no purpose. If Mr. Calhoun be not in their way, we cannot for our life conceive why they should turn aside to *attack* him: if the people have no notion of electing him, why they should rack their brains for arguments to convince the people that he is not fit to be elected. Such inconsistencies will not escape a discerning public; and those who practise them will find, that instead of raising their sinking cause, they will precipitate it still faster into irretrievable ruin.

This inconsistency is strikingly exhibited by a writer in the Register of Friday last. He commences with the assertion, that Mr. Calhoun's chance is utterly hopeless, and then spins out a frothy article through *five* columns, to prove that this gentleman, whose success is not within the range of probability, possesses no claims to the confidence of the people. Truly, this laborious attempt to put a man *down*, who is not *up*, is worthy of all praise, and gives the writer a fair claim to the cap and bells.

In the language of the Register, "it is amusing to see at what shadows men will grasp, when they have a point to carry;" and the supporters of the radical chief furnish diversion enough in this way. The cause of their patron has nothing solid to rest upon; and they are continually catching at shadows, in the vain hope of securing firmer support. His "exclusive republicanism," and boasted "economy," have vanished before the wand of truth: he is sinking; and a legion of such writers as "Cassius," cannot raise him.

We notice in the Wilmington Recorder, a long article, extracted from a Georgia paper, entitled "*The Vision of Jefferson;*" and a more scurrilous, and even blasphemous, production, we have rarely seen. It is an outrage on the moral and religious feelings of the community; a prostitution of some of the most sacred and touching language of scripture, to the most unholy purposes. Sorry, indeed, should we be, if we thought the taste of any portion of a moral and enlightened community could be gratified by such vile and worthless trash; and a party which makes use of such despicable means to further its views, is unworthy the support of an intelligent and virtuous people. Mr. Crawford's most bitter enemies could not do any thing which would tend so effectually to ruin his prospects, as what his pretended friends are doing in their zeal to elevate him; and he may with propriety exclaim—"Save me from my friends!"

The radical papers are continually urging against Adams and Calhoun, the objection, that "they are supported by federalists;" we shall not stop to inquire what weight this ought to have with enlightened and liberal minds, with men who regard more the interest and honor of their country, than the *shibboleth* of party: but we wish to show to those who would consider it as an objection, that it operates equally against Mr. Crawford. The *Richmond Enquirer* states, that there are forty federalists in the Virginia Legislature, and that of this number, 35 or 36 are in favor of Mr. *Crawford;* he is likewise supported by the only federal State [Delaware] in the Union, by federalists in other quarters, and by avowedly federal papers. If to receive federal support, therefore, be an insuperable objection, Mr. Crawford must stand on one side; and besides, if the merit of a candidate is to be decided upon this ground, or if his republicanism is to be tested in this way, it follows that Mr. MONROE is unworthy of the office which he holds, and of the confidence which the nation has reposed in him; for he was re-elected unanimously, and of course received a large share of federal votes, larger, by far, than either of the present candidates can hope to obtain.

All the candidates before the people are *republicans;* but neither of them are supported exclusively by republicans, nor federalists. The federalists, as a party, have no candidate of their own; and their support will be divided among the five republican candidates; and Mr. Crawford, we doubt not, will receive as much as either of the others, and perhaps more.

We do not believe that the people can be alarmed by political scarecrows of this kind: they will coolly and temperately investigate the merits of the different candidates for their favor, and uninfluenced by the clamors of demagogues, or the intrigues of caucuses, give their suffrages to the most worthy.

TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made to Congress on the 2d instant. The amount of the actual receipts into the Treasury for the three first quarters of the last year, [1823] is ascertained to be $6,174,035 26; of which sum, $15,019,392 74, were from customs, the balance from the sales of public lands, bank dividends, &c. The actual receipts into the treasury during the fourth quarter, are estimated at $4,270,000; making the sum of $20,444,035 26, for the total estimated receipts into the treasury during 1823; to which is added $4,237,427 55, the balance in the treasury on the first of January, 1823, forming an aggregate of $24,681,462 81. The *Expenditures*, for the year 1823, are estimated at $15,317,407 04; leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1824, of $9,364,055 77. But from this sum are to be deducted certain balances of appropriations, amounting to $2,897,086 47, which the Secretary states are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made; so that the actual amount of the balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, is $6,466,969 30. The receipts into the treasury during the present year. [1824] from all the various sources, the Secretary estimates at $18,550,000, to which is to be added the above mentioned balance of $6,466,969 30, making a total, for the service of 1824, of $25,016,969 30. The *expenditures*, during the same period, including the redemption of $5,314,000 of the public debt, are estimated at $15,224,252 89; which, deducted from the above amount, will leave an unappropriated balance in the treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1825, of $9,792,716 41.

The Secretary recommends, that the surplus remaining in the treasury, be appropriated, under certain limitations, to the purchase of the U. States' 7 per cent. stock, amounting to $8,610,000; and he also recommends, the issuing and sale of stock, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. and redeemable in 1832, for paying the amount which may be adjudged to the claimants under the treaty with Spain, of 22d Feb. 1819.

The Secretary states, that the views presented in the report, "are founded upon the idea that no extraordinary expense is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff."

"JUNIUS" is in type, but unavoidably omitted until our next.

COMMUNICATION.

The anniversary of the 8th of January, 1815, was celebrated in this place on Thursday last, by a parade of the Fayetteville Independent Company of Light Infantry;—and the occasion was closed with a *Military Ball*, given by the members, at the Planter's Hotel, at which were present, as guests, the officers of the several other military Associations of the place, and an interesting assemblage of ladies, whose ready participation in this tribute of respect paid to our country's heroes, shows, that in beauty's bosom there glows a patriotism, which, though often restrained by the distinction of sex, is ever ready to disclose itself when the achievements of our countrymen are the theme of our approbation.

A resolution for taxing Bachelors above 25, has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and a Committee of 7 MARRIED men was appointed to fix the amount! *N. Y. American.*

PEWS TO RENT.

PEWS No. 1, No. 50, and No. 70, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church.—For terms, apply to

ROBERT DONALDSON, or to
MARTIN M'PHERSON, Sen'r.

January 14, 1824.—3:34

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Chenille Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14—3:34—2ais-eopt[illegible]

Ale, Cheese and Coffee.

20 bbls. superior New York Ale
35 bags prime Laguira Coffee
15 bags St. Domingo do.
10 casks Cheese received on consignment, and for sale by STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

WHO HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND,
First quality FRENCH BRANDY,
HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
MADEIRA,
LISBON
TENERIFFE,
SHERRY
OLD PORT,
And MALAGA } WINE.

London Mustard, Teas, &c.

ALSO,

10 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles.

January 14—3:33.

GOSHEN CHEESE.

20 CASKS prime Goshen Cheese, just landed from Steam Boat, and will be sold low, for cash, by the subscribers, Person street a few doors below the market. WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 15, 1824.—3:35.

For Sale or Hire,

FOR the present year, a likely Boy, of about 17 years of age, accustomed to town and country work; is very active and handy.—Enquire of

D. SMITH.

January 14—2:34.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having accepted the appointment of Town Constable, requests all persons who placed papers in his hands for collection, to call at the office of D. Ochiltree, Esq. and take up the same, as he will not after this notice, act on any of the said papers, unless by agreement with the parties hereafter. FREDERICK MOORE, Const.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1824—3:34

Notice.

AT the last Court of Probate, held this day, for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber, residing in the county of Chatham, has obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of James M'Leran, deceased, of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville; and he gives notice to all persons having any demands against the Estate of the said James M'Leran, to present them for payment, either to himself or to his agent, Hugh MacLaurin, of Fayetteville, within the time required by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, otherwise they will be barred of recovery. All those indebted to said estate, either by note or accounts, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the subscriber or his agent.

THOMAS FARISH, *Administrator.*

Fayetteville, January 9, 1824.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of James M'Leran, deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 2nd day of February next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, all the personal and perishable Estate of said deceased, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz: Seven likely Negroes; One Wagon and Gear; Two likely Horses; Gig and Sulkey, with Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils; Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c. &c. &c.

Notes at six months, with approved security, will be required. THOMAS FARISH, *Adm'r.*

January 9, 1824.—4t36

Gigs for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has recently received two elegant New-Jersey built GIGS, which will be sold unusually low. Enquire at the Planter's Hotel. A. DAY.

January 13.—33*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, JAN. 10.

ARRIVED,

Brig Favorite, Washburn, from Port-au-Prince, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Belisarius, Merrill, from Port-au-Prince, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Schr. Enterprise, Smith, from Matanzas, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Penguin, Hart, from Aux Cayes, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Maine, Ogier, from St. Thomas to Berry & Co.

Schr. Revenue, Darling, from New-York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Rebecca & Polly, from Savannah, to E. Dickinson.

Sloop Decatur, Gerard, from St. Augustine.

Sloop Niantic, Hamilton, from Charleston, to F. W. Fanning.

Since the Recorder of last Saturday.

Sloop Express, Scott, from Philadelphia.
Schr. Sally Havens, Hough, from Philadelphia.
Schr. Superior, Higgins, from Guadaloupe.
Brig Florida, Darrell, from Port-au-Prince.
Ship Eliza & Abby, Seabury, from Providence, R. I.
Schr. Mystic, Gove, from Barbadoes.
Schr. Azora, from New-York, to Dudley & Dickinson, with Dry Goods, &c. to sundry persons; and four coasters.

CLEARED,

Schr. Rebecca & Polly, Smith, for Plymouth.
Schr. Catharine, Colburn, for Barbadoes.
Brig William & Thomas, Johnson, for St. Thomas

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		Qu'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	45	4..
Peach,	-	do.	45	50
Bacon,	-	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	-	do.	30	31
Butter,	-	do	14	15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	23	24
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	22	23
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12½	13
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	12½	13
Corn,	-	bushel	35	40
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax	-	do	12	1.
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	80	80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	5 5	5½
Superfine,	-	do		
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 00	3 2.
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime,	-	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	28	30
Sole	-	do		28
Bridle	-	side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	-	gallon,	28	30
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	8	
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	6.	65
Shingles	-	1000	50	8 00
Oats,	-	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	2 0.	25 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	40	45
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins,	-	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf.	-	lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush	85	90
Turks Island,	-	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	7½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12½	20
Tallow,	-	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3 50	5 00
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅛ x	-	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	-	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	-	gallon,	37½	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

December 24, 1823.—*33-eptf

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Attention to this.

ALL those who have open accounts or notes due me, up to the 1st January, 1824 and do not come forward and pay them at once, will find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. As I am determined to force settlements without reserve, this notice may be taken as positive, without further application on my part. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

WHO HAS NOW ON HAND,

Forty bags Coffee
Twenty hhds. Molasses
Seven hhds. Sugar
Three thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
A quantity of Alum do.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Swedes Iron, Castings, Nails, &c. &c.

HIS USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Cutlery.

Also, 6 STILLS, from 35 to 100 gallons each, which will be sold for good paper or produce.

☞ Cash or merchandize paid for Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat or Flour.

January 6, 1824.—6:37.

Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale, by

6:37 J. PEABODY.

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—32*

For Sale,

The Warehouse and Lot,

FORMERLY occupied by Alvan Wilcox, situated near Hay-street, and convenient to business.—This property will be sold cheap, for cash, or a short credit.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted to Alvan Wilcox late of Fayetteville, by note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, (who is fully authorised to receive the same,) or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN S. STINEMETZ.

January 6, 1824.—3[illegible]

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of M'Collum & Adams, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, to present them for payment. The business of the concern will be settled by William L. Adams and John M'Collum who are authorized to make settlements and grant discharges

JOHN M'COLLUM.
SHOCKLEY ADAMS.

Adamsville, S. C. Jan[illegible]

BAKE-HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

WHERE fresh Bread may be had every day in the week, except Monday morning. Also, Crackers, which for neatness and richness, cannot be excelled in New-York, nor any other place. They can be had at the New York prices. Rusks, Cakes &c.

A. F. BOWELL.

January 7, 1824. 82—3[illegible]

Classical School.

THE subscriber having removed to the City of Raleigh, would take under his charge from eight to ten young gentlemen, for instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages, and in the Elementary Branches of the Mathematics. His wish is, to receive that number in his family as boarders, that their moral and religious deportment and improvement, may be as carefully attended to, as their literary acquirements.

The accommodation provided for them will be liberal and genteel, and the regulations of the school such, as to meet the important purposes of advancement in science.

For the accommodation of the inhabitants of the City, from six to eight day scholars will be taken, but the whole number taken under charge, will be limited to eighteen.

The course of study will be directed on a principle different from the modern mode of tuition, and calculated to make the students sound and thoroughly grounded classical scholars. The school will commence on the first Monday in January next; and there will be two vacations in the year, corresponding in time and duration with those at the University of the state.

The price of board and tuition will be $100 per session, paid in advance, which will include every expense but that of books and paper. The price of tuition alone, will be $30 per session, likewise paid in advance.

The subscriber is happy in having it in his power to say, that his plan has the sanction of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocess, and the promise of his co-operation, in whatever may render his services really profitable to those entrusted to his care.

GEO. W. FREEMAN.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1823.

In giving the sanction of my approval to Mr. Freeman personally; and to the plan of tuition proposed to be pursued by him, I am happy to present to the Episcopal families of this Diocess, the opportunity of putting a portion of their youth, under the immediate care of a gentleman fully competent to what he undertakes; who in a few months will be in Holy Orders—and engaged both by duty and interest to the most earnest endeavors to instil into the minds of those under his care, not only the principles of sound science, but those sound and long-tried principles which are the safeguard, of pure and undefiled religion. In this pursuit, I will be my pleasure to render him every assistance compatible with my other duties. JOHN D. RAVENSCROFT.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1823. 3w33

For Sale, or Rent,

THAT well known PUBLIC HOUSE and the premises, situate on Green street, called *Jordan's Hotel.* For a tavern, no stand is more eligible in this town, so it has been deemed in times past and present having been occupied as such for the last forty or fifty years; the lot, which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable vegetable garden, and in front, a beautiful flower garden. The houses are large and commodious, and have lately been put in complete repair. The stabling, which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment, is new and remarkably spacious and well modeled, and will accommodate from sixteen to twenty horses.

A further description is unnecessary; as those who may wish to purchase or rent, will prefer examining and judging for themselves.

Also, a dwelling-house on Rowan-st.

opposite the residence of L. D. Henry, Esq. and lately occupied by J. W. Cochran. This is a very commodious house, has a good garden attached to it, and all necessary out-houses, such as kitchen, smoke-house, carriage house, stable &c.

Also, a convenient dwelling house,

on Bow street, with the necessary out-houses, garden, &c.

Likewise, a dwelling-house on Person-street,

formerly owned by Robert Hall Cowan, Esq. with good and convenient out-buildings, and 3½ acres of land attached to it

Possession of the above premises will be given immediately. JOHN KELLY.

January 7, 1824.—4t35.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

TO A SMILE.

Ah, wherefore, stranger, art thou come
To place upon a faded cheek ?
'Canst thou dispel the fitful gloom
Which doth an anguis 'd heart bespeak !

Lost is the effort—vain thy art—
Thou may'st the ruffl d surface calm,
But for a crush'd and bleeding heart,
Mirth can afford no healing balm.

'Twill cheat the eye of thoughtless friends,
Who only hover round the gay ;
Whose love, with their amusement ends,
Nor lives beyond a fleeting day.

But ah! how doubly sharp the pain,
Which then receding feeling knows;
When driven within itself again,
It feeds upon its hidden woes.

TURNS OF FORTUNE.

A man bare of cash, and deserted by hope,
To end all his woes had recourse to a rope;
But while he was fixing the halter, he found
A hoard of rich treasure concealed in the ground:
New plans he perceived in his bosom to rise—
The halter he dropped, and made off with the prize.
The miser when scarcely the other had gone,
Came to search for the treasure, but found there was none ;
So the wretch, after standing some moments aghast,
Put *his neck* in the halter and soon breathed his last'

SELECTIONS,
Literary, Religious, &c.

DJEZZER PACHA.

From a review of Wilson's Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land, in the 70th No. of the Edinburg Review.

We pass over the account of Mr. Wilson's visits to Bethlem and Nazareth, which affords little matter of observation. His account of Acre is chiefly remarkable for the picture which it presents of that famous ally of ours, Achmid, better known by the name of Djezzer Pacha, or the Butcher—a name well earned by the barbarities, unexampled even among Turks, of which this monster was habitually guilty. To the friends of 'social order and our Holy Religion,' he was peculiarly dear, in those times when the fear or hatred of Bonaparte had shut men's hearts to every right feeling; and they who expended all their force in railing at every act of excess in Frenchmen, were lost in admiration of the *vigor* that distinguished those execrable wretches with whom we co-operated. Englishmen may well blush when they read the following passage, and recollect the language in which some of our most eloquent statesmen and writers were wont to dwell on the merits of this prodigy of cruelty.

'I was accosted by a young man, sitting at the principal gate, asking alms, who was blind of both eyes which the muleteer informed had been plucked out by Djezzar, to whom he had given some offence. At every other step, indeed, in going along streets, I met some person or other, old or young, who had been either deprived of an eye, ear, or nose. When the physician (a Piedmontese) of the present Pacha, who is named Suleyma, a ruler as much distinguished for humanity, as the former was execrated on account of barbarity, favored me with a visit, he related a number of circumstances that would freeze the very blood of man: not only as to Djezzar destroying the countenances of so many inhabitants, but those butcheries committed from caprice or amusement; and whose secluded wives had been sacrificed, the number of whom could never be properly ascertained. The following fact may be sufficient to show the extent to which the vindictive refinement of cruelty on the part of that man had been carried. One of these unfortunate creatures having been discovered in a state of pregnancy, by an Albanian officer, Djezzar not only put her to death, by plunging a dagger into her breast, but actually tore the child from the womb with his own hands. This bloodhound, also, not being able, at one time, to discover the authors of some wrong he conceived had been committed in the seraglio, put to death about forty of his officers, who, being seized, and laid bound on the ground, were most inhumanly cut in pieces by janissaries with swords.

'Having mentioned to the physician I had a letter to the minister of the present Pacha, who acted in the same capacity to Djezzar, it led him to allude to the state of his countenance from having been included in those acts of barbarity committed. This distinguished public character having, in a single instance, incurred the displeasure of Djezzar, was called before him, and informed, that had he not been a man of talent, and found useful, his head might have been struck off; but, as Djezzar had occasion for his services, he would put nothing more than a mark upon him, viz. by depriving him of his nose. The executioner was accordingly ordered in with his instrument, and commanded to do his duty. Feeling, however, for the situation of the minister, and wishing to execute the order sparingly, he only cut off the point of his nose; on which, Djezzar, enraged at the executioner's disobedience of a peremptory order, snatched from him a large knife employed in his savage operation, and with this cut off, *brevi manu*, the whole of the executioner's nose! On expressing to the muleteer, who accidentally happened to enter my apartment at the time this narrative was given, those sentiments of horror which arose in my mind at the executio of such bloody deeds, and observing, if such an act had taken place in England, it might have led to rebellion, he appeared altogether astonished: And such was his gross ignorance of our happy country of freedom, he said it was always considered the power of kings of England was equally absolute with that of their Pachas, who could treat their minister and subjects in a similar manner, whenever they found themselves disposed. This diabolical character, who reigned in Acre many years, was so much accustomed to the shedding of human blood, that he was frequently in the practice of making public boast of those unprecedented crimes, in the frightful shapes in which these had been committed!

'His attendants discovered him one morning lifeless in bed from apoplexy; and, on removing the clothes, there was found concealed under a pillow, lists of the names of a great number of persons, whose heads were to have been cut off next day,—happily frustrated by the stroke of death, with which he was visited by a merciful Providence; and thus some stop was put to that current of human blood which had flowed at St. Jean d'Acre. This monster, in the shape of a human being, was about eighty years of age when he finished his unheard-of enormities; he has been described as distinguished for strength, well formed, of ferocious visage, with long white beard, and whose avarice was unbounded as his power was most formidable.'

POPE

The Dying Christian to his Soul is justly the most admired of Mr. Pope's Odes. It is a very extended paraphrase of the famous verses which the Emperor Adrian spoke on his death bed :

Animula vagula blandula
Hospes comesque corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca ?
Pallidula, rigida, nudula
Nec, ut soles, dabis joca!

"Alas, my soul! thou pleasing companion of this body, thou fleeting thing that art now deserting it! whither art thou flying? to what unknown scene? all trembling fearful and pensive? what now is become of thy former wit and humour? thou shall jest and be gay no more!"—Pope mentions it with this translation in a letter to Mr. Steele, which letter he published in No. 532 of the Spectator. To the letter as published in Mr. Pope's Works is subjoined the following nearly literal versification: as this does not appear in the Spectator, we conclude it was not appended to the original letter :

Ah fleeting spirit! wandering fire
That long hast warmed my tender breast,
Must thou no more this form inspire ?
No more a pleasing cheerful guest ?
Whither, ah whither art thou flying!
To what dark undiscovered shore ?
Thou seem'st all trembling, shivering, dying,
And wit and humor are no more!

About a month after this Mr. Steele wrote thus to Mr Pope: 'This is to desire you, that you would please to make an ode as of a cheerful, dying spirit, that is to say the emperor Adrian's *Animula vagula* put into two or three stanzas for music. If you comply with this and send me word so, you will very particularly oblige,' &c. The following was the answer: 'I do not send you word I will do, but have already done the thing you desire of me. You have it (as Cowley says) just warm from the brain. It came to me the first moment I waked this morning; yet you will see it was not so absolutely inspiration, but that I had in my head not only the verses of Adrian, but the fine fragment of Sappho,' &c. Here follows the ode,

'Vital spark of heavenly flame,' &c.

From the Spirit of Pennsylvania.

Original Anecdote.—Some few years since, as Dr. Dwight was travelling through New Jersey, he chanced to stop at the stage hotel, in one of its populous towns, for the night. At a late hour of the same, arrived also at the inn, Mr. Dennie; who had the misfortune to learn from the landlord that his beds wese all paired with lodgers, except one occupied by the celebrated Dr. Dwight. Show me to his apartment, exclaimed Dennie; although I am a stranger to the Rev Doctor, perhaps I can bargain with him for my lodgings. The landlord accordingly waited on Mr. Dennie to the Doctor's room, and there left him to introduce himself. The Doctor, although in his night gown, cap, and slippers, and just ready to resign himself to the refreshing arms of Somnus, politely requested the strange intruder to be seated. The Doctor, struck with the literary physiognomy of his companion, unbent his austere brow, and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and a host of literary and distinguished characters, for some time gave a zest and interest to their conversation, until Dr. Dwight chanced to mention Dennie. "Dennie, the editor of the Port Folio, (says the Doctor in a rhapsody) is the Addison of the United States—the father of American belles lettres. But, sir, continu edhe, is it not astonishing that a man of such a genius, fancy, and feeling, should abandon himself to the inebriating bowl, and bacchanalian revels?" "Sir, (said Dennie) you are mistaken: I have been intimately acquainted with Dennie for several years: and I never knew or saw him intoxicated." "Sir, (says the Doctor) you err. I have my information from a particular friend; I am confident that I am right, and you are wrong."—Dennie now ingeniously changed the conversation to the clergy, remarking that Doctors Abercrombie and Mason were among our most distinguished divines; nevertheless, he considered Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, the most learned theologian—the first logician—and the greatest poet America has produced."—'But, sir," continued Dennie, "there are traits in his character undeserving so great and wise a man, of the most detestable description; he is the greatest *bigot* and *dogmatist* of the age!" "Sir," said the Doctor, "you are grossly mistaken; I am intimately acquainted with Dr. Dwight, and I know to the contrary." "Sir," says Dennie, "you are mistaken; I have it from an intimate acquaintance of his, whom I am confident would not tell me an untruth." "No more slander!" says the Doctor, "I am Mr. Dwight of whom you speak!"—"And I too," exclaimed Dennie, "am Mr. Dennie, of whom you spoke!" The astonishment of Dr. Dwight may be better conceived than told; suffice it to say, they mutually shook hands, and were extremely happy in each other's acquaintance.

HEROISM.

From an account of the Plague at Marseilles, by Madame de Genlis.

The plague raged more violently than ever in Marseilles. Every link of affection was broken, the father turned from the child, and the child turned from the father; cowardice, ingratitude, no longer excited indignation. Misery is at its height when it thus destroys every generous feeling, thus dissolves every tie of humanity! The city became a desert, grass grew in the streets, a funeral met you at every step. The physicians assembled in a body at the Hotel de Ville, to hold a consultation on the fearful disease, for which no remedy had yet been discovered. After a long deliberation, they decided unanimously that the malady had a peculiar and mysterious character, which opening a corpse alone might develope; an operation it was impossible to attempt, since the operator must infallibly become a victim in a few hours, beyond the power of human art to save him, as the violence of the attack would preclude their administering the customary remedies. A dead pause succeeded this fatal declaration. Suddenly a surgeon named Guyon, in the prime of life, and of great celebrity in his profession, rose and said firmly, 'Be it so: I devote myself for the safety of my country. Before this numerous assembly I swear, in the name of humanity and religion, that to morrow, at the break of day, I will dissect a corpse, and write down as I proceed what I observe.' He left the assembly instantly. They admire him, lament his fate, and doubt whether he will persist in his design. The intrepid and pious Guyon, animated by all the sublime energy religion can inspire, acted up to his words. He had never married, he was rich, and he immediately made a will, dictated by justice and piety; he confessed, and in the middle of the night received the sacraments. A man had died of the plague in his house within four and-twenty hours: Guyon at daybreak shut himself up in the same room; he took with him an ink-stand, paper, and a little crucifix. Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt more firm or more collected; kneeling before the corpse, he wrote, 'Mouldering remains of an immortal soul, not only can I gaze on thee without horror, but even with joy and gratitude. Thou wilt open to me the gates of a glorious eternity. In discovering to me the secret cause of the terrible disease which destroys my native city, thou wilt enable me to point out some salutary remedy—thou wilt render my sacrifice useful. Oh God! (continued he,) thou wilt bless the action thou hast thyself inspired.' He began—he finished the dreadful operation, and recorded in detail his surgical operations. He then left the room, threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, and afterwards sought the lazaretto, where he died in twelve hours—a death ten thousand times more glorious than the warrior's, who to save his country rushes on the enemy's ranks, since he advances with hope, at least, sustained, admired, and seconded by a whole army.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

A few months since, a most wicked effort was made, by the treacherous publication of the Cunningham correspondence, to destroy the merited popularty of John Q. Adams, from an expectation, that the friendship which Mr. Jefferson had so long entertained for his venerable father, would be converted into resentment, in which the republicans would not only participate, but visit the supposed wrongs of the father upon the son. So far from this desired result being produced, the people recoiled with horror from the deed, and their indignation has been loud, deep and universal. But to show, still farther, how impotent has been the malignant blow, aimed at an aged patriot, who is trembling on the verge of the grave, permission has been granted to publish the following VOLUNTARY communication from the illustrious sage of Monticello to his distinguished compatriot, in the glorious career of the revolution, which must overwhelm with shame and mortification, the participants in that wanton outrage upon confidential intercourse, and blast forever their desperate hopes, to send to their tomb as implacable enemies, two of the only three surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence.—While the holiness of friendship is thus preserved from vile profanation, the citizens of the United States will rejoice at the triumph of virtue, and learn how to appreciate those lofty sentiments and that exalted friendship, which neither time, political dissentions, or private enemies can obliterate.

MONTICELLO, OCT. 12, 1823.

Dear Sir—I do not write with the ease which your letter of Sept. 18, supposes Crippled wrists and fingers make writing slow and laborious; but, while writing to you, I lose the sense of these things in the recollection of ancient times, when youth and health made happiness out of every thing. I forget for a while the hoary winter of age, when we can think of nothing but how to keep ourselves warm, and how to get rid of our heavy hours until the friendly hand of death shall rid us of all at once. Against this tedium vitae, however I am fortunately mounted on a hobby, which indeed I should have better managed some 30 or 40 years ago, but whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an octogenary rider. This is the establishment of an University, on a scale more comprehensive, and in a country more healthy and central, than our old William and Mary, which these obstacles have long kept in a state of languor and inefficiency. But the tardiness with which such works proceed, may render it doubtful, whether I shall live to see it go into action.

Putting aside these things, however, for the present, I write this letter, as due to a friendship, co-eval with our government, and now attempted to be poisoned, when too late in life to be replaced by new affections. I had for some time observed, in the public papers, dark hints and mysterious inuendos of a correspondence of yours with a friend, to whom you had opened your bosom without reserve, and which was to be made public by that friend, or his representative; and now it is said to be actually published. It has not yet reached us, but extracts have been given, and such as seemed most likely to draw a curtain of separation between you and myself. Were there no other motive than that of indignation against the author of this outrage on private confidence; whose shaft seems to have been aimed at yourself, more particularly; this would make it the duty of every honorable mind to disappoint that aim, by opposing to its impression, a seven fold shield of apathy and insensibility. With me, however, no such armour is needed. The circumstances of the times, in which we have happened to live, and the partiality of our friends, at a particular period, placed us in a state of apparent opposition, which some might suppose to be personal also: and there might not be wanting those who wished to make it so, by filling our ears with malignant falsehoods; by dressing up hideous phantoms of their own creation, presenting them to you under my name, to me under your's, and endeavoring to instil into our minds, things concerning each other, the most destitute of truth. And if there had been at any time a moment when we were off our guard, and in a temper to let the whispers of these people make us forget what we had known of each other for so many years—and years of so much trial; yet all men who have attended to the workings of the human mind, who have seen the false colors under which passion sometimes dresses the actions and motives of others, have seen also these passions subsiding with time and reflection, dissipating like mists before the rising sun, and restoring to us the sight of all things in their true shape and colors. It would be strange indeed, if at our years, we were to go an age back, to hunt up imaginary or forgotten facts, to disturb the repose of affections, so sweetening to the evening of our lives.

Be assured, my dear sir, that I am incapable of receiving the slightest impression, from the effort now made, to plant thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wisdom, and to sow tares between friends who have been such for near half a century. Beseeching you then not to suffer your mind to be disquieted by this wicked attempt to poison its peace, and praying you to throw it by among the things which have never happened, I add sincere assurances of my unabated and constant attachment, friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

JOHN ADAMS,
Former President of the United States.

In the time of Charles II. of England, M. ... quet, the French minister, was desi... to be on terms of strict friendship ... Lord Clarendon, and with a view to rivet... alliance, he sent him the offer of 10,0... with an assurance that the same pen... should be renewed annually. It happe... that the King and the Duke of York vis... him in the afternoon of the day on ... this offer had been made, and to them ... peated, in great indignation, what had ... sed in the morning. At this, the king ... his brother broke into a laugh: they ... "the French did all their business that ... and the King added, "he was a fool ... plying, that the Chancellor should ha... ken the money. Were it possible to ... gine an incorruptible Minister among ... of Ferdinand of Spain, a dialogue of ... same tenor might easily be suppos... tween the Minister and the King and ... his brothers. "The French did all the... siness that way" in the late invasion.

Nat. Gazette.

Indian Law Altered.

A few days ago, a Chippewa Indian ... ing at Saginaw, was killed by a neighb... ing Indian of the same tribe. Agreeab... the old custom, the relatives of the dec... sed met those of the slayer, for the pur... of compromising the matter by receiv... presents, or putting the slayer to death. ... the council it was finally determined that ... brethren of the deceased should receive ... certain amount of presents, to indemn... for their loss, and both parties were on ... point of shaking hands and lighting the ... of conciliation, when Kishkaulto, the no... ous Saginaw chief, stepped up to the s... er, and with a single blow of his to... hawk, laid him dead at his feet. The In... ans present were very much astonished ... and asked him the reason why he had in... terfered to prevent the operation of the ... old law? He replied, in his peculiar to... and manner, "The law is now ALTERED."

[Detroit Gazette.

MORAL.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

Gather up the fragments that remain, that no... ing be lost.

The exemplification of this moral is ... petually occurring on the most common ... jects of daily attention. The very paper ... which I am writing affords me an exam... A little while ago, it was clipt off from ... old garment, an useless rag—Betty ... have swept it to the door, but the indust... ous ragman took it up and gave it to the ... per maker, who returned to me the form... old rag in a new form, no less pleasing th... useful.—My gentle friends, in obedience ... the great Master, gather up the fragment... which remain; the little piece of cloth wh... falls from your scissors, may be the mea... of carrying the light of the knowledge ... the glory of God to far distant and benig... ted lands. God himself loses nothing; a... to a contemplative mind, it is both instru... tive and highly entertaining, to observe th... many ways which he takes to gather up the ... fragments. I rose up from the feast, and ... went out to drink the fresh evening air. ... I passed the gate, old Lazarus the beggar was ... sitting and making a rich repast on the re... piece of baked mutton I had left on my pla... His dog stood by, and the bones, &c. ... which Lazarus could make nothing, affor... ded a delicious meal to poor Trim. By ... time I returned, a little flock of sparrows ... cupied the ground where Lazarus had ... with Trim, and picked up the crumbs whi... had fallen from them. They flew off at my ... approach; but their place was instantly oc... cupied by a number of flies and other insects ... all greedily devouring the fragments which ... remained of the sparrows; and that noth... ing might be lost, a little laborious ant had ... got a huge crumb on his shoulders, and no... tering under the burden, was carrying it to ... her nest. A small affair it seemed indeed ... me, but small as it was, it afforded still ... morsel to herself and her little family. "Go ... to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways ... and be wise." Lord God Almighty, how ... manifold are thy works! in the vast range ... of thy economy, nothing is lost.

THE HAPPINESS OF HEAVEN.

Dr. Dwight closes his sermons on the ... Happiness of Heaven, with the following ... apt and beautiful comparison:—

"To the eye of man the sun appears a ... pure light, a mass of unmingled glory. ... Were we to ascend with a continual flight ... towards this luminary, and could we bear the ... eagle gaze upon its lustre, we should, in ... our progress behold its splendour become ... every moment more intense. As we rose ... through the heavens, we should see a fiery ... orb changing gradually into a great world; ... and as we advanced nearer and nearer, we ... should behold it expanding every way, until ... all that was before us became a universe of ... excessive and immensurable glory. Thus ... the heavenly inhabitant will, at the commencement of his happy existence, see the ... divine system filled with magnificence and ... splendour, and arrayed in glory and beauty; ... and, as he advances onwards through the ... successive periods of duration, will behold ... all things, more and more luminous, transporting, and sun-like forever."